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Civil Engineering

FIRE EMERGENCY SERVICES PROGRAM

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This instruction implements Air Force Policy Directive (AFPD) 32-20, *Fire Emergency Services*, and Department of Defense (DoD) Instruction (DoDI) 6055.06, *DoD Fire and Emergency Services Program*, Department of Labor – Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Air Force Instructions (AFI), and National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) standards as they are adopted and/or implemented by NFPA Technical Information Guides (TIG). It applies to personnel who develop and implement fire emergency services (FES) programs at Air Force installations worldwide including expeditionary locations, facilities, and contractor-operated facilities. For government-owned/contractor-operated and contractor-owned/contractor-operated facilities, contracts shall be revised to comply with this instruction when such contracts are extended, revised or rewritten and when new delivery orders are applied to existing contracts. This instruction does not apply to Air Force Reserve Command (AFRC) or Air National Guard (ANG) firefighters when in training status. Additionally, selected paragraphs of this publication do not apply to the ANG and will be modified by ANG supplements. Refer to AFI 10-210, *Prime Base Engineer Emergency Force (BEEF) Program*, and Air Force Reserve Command and Air National Guard supplements for applicability. Users should send comments and suggested improvements on AF Form 847, **Recommendation for Change of Publication**, through major commands (MAJCOM), Air National Guard**,** and Headquarters Air Force Civil Engineer Support Agency (AFCESA), 139 Barnes Drive, Suite 1, Tyndall AFB FL 32403-5319, to USAF/A7CX, 1260 Air Force Pentagon, Washington DC 20330-1260. Forms may be electronically forwarded to AFCESA/CEXF Corporate Mailbox, **HQAFCESA.CEXF@tyndall.af.mil**. Ensure that all records created as a result of processes prescribed in this publication are maintained in accordance with AFMAN 33-363, *Management of Records*, and are disposed of in accordance with the Air Force Records Disposition Schedule (RDS). The use of the name or mark of the NFPA or any commercial products, commodity, or service in this publication does not imply endorsement by the USAF. When using Personally Identifiable Information (name, rank, etc. IAW DoD 5400.11-R/ AFI 33-332 Privacy Act statements must be accompanied/ attached or on printed forms.

SUMMARY OF CHANGES

This document has been completely revised and must be completely reviewed.

This revision changes the title from *The Fire Protection Operations and Fire Prevention Program* to *Fire Emergency Services Program*; redefines roles and responsibilities; institutionalizes professional gear processes; establishes the scope and level of service objectives, embraces risk assessment and management principles, incorporates the Automated Civil Engineer System Fire Department (ACES-FD); updates training proficiency requirements; integrates Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear and High Yield Explosives (CBRNE) response; revises fire incident reporting procedures; formalizes the process of adopting and implementing NFPA standards; and implements DoDI 6055.06, *DoD Fire and Emergency Services Program*.

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Chapter 1

RESPONSIBILITIES

1.1. USAF.

1.1.1. **USAF/A7C.** The Office of The Civil Engineer provides Fire Emergency Services (FES) program policy and resources that enable FES capability to protect AF personnel and property. The Civil Engineer, is the authority having jurisdiction (AHJ) for Air Force FES guidance. Authority is delegated to The Air Force Fire Chief to interpret policy and approve equivalencies after consultation with the Civil Engineer Fire Panel (CEFP).

1.1.2. **USAF/A7CX.** The Readiness and Emergency Management Division in the Office of The Civil Engineer provides FES program guidance development through AFCESA.

1.2. Air Force Civil Engineer Support Agency (AFCESA). AFCESA provides FES program management and functional oversight within the Readiness Support Directorate (CEX), FES Division (CEXF). The FES Division Chief is The Air Force Fire Chief.

1.2.1. The AFCESA/CEXF staff assists USAF/A7CX staff in the development of policy and providing functional oversight. The staff provides technical services to the major commands and base FES personnel, advocates for resources and develops plans and programs to facilitate policy execution. Additionally, AFCESA/CEXF is responsible for centralized procurement of AF-wide FES purchases.

1.2.2. The AF Fire Chief is delegated authority to manage the DoD Fire Emergency Services Certification System for the Secretary of the Air Force, as required by DoDI 6055.06, *DoD Fire and Emergency Services Program*. Additionally, this individual serves as the senior FES advisor and represents the AF where FES issues are concerned.

1.2.3. The AF FES Career Field Manager (CFM) is the senior enlisted advisor for the FES functional community. The CFM develops, prepares, and coordinates new fire emergency services policy or change proposals for the AF Civil Engineer. Additionally, this individual provides central oversight for career field education and training issues, manages education and training programs, and coordinates all force structure changes for the career field.

1.2.4. The AFCESA/CEXF staff serves as functional area representatives to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Federal Firefighter Task Group; National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) standards committees; USAF/A4R/A4P and Vehicle Transportation Acquisition Council (VTAC); Civil Engineer Career Program (CECP) Work Force Management Panel (CECP-WFMP) and Civil Engineer Policy Council (CEPC); Civil Engineer Education and Training Review Council (ETRC); DoD Wildland and Urban Interface Fire Fighting Task Group; North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) Crash Fire Fighting and Rescue Panel (CFRP) and Air Operations and Services Working Group (AOSWG); International Fire Service Accreditation Congress (IFSAC) and National Professional Qualifications Standards Board (ProBoard); Air Force Research Laboratory (AFRL); and DoD Fire and Emergency Services Working Group (F&ESWG).

1.2.5. AFCESA/CEXF executes the Firefighting Vehicle Modernization Plan (FFVMP) and manages vehicle procurement through Warner Robins Air Logistics Center (WR-ALC). This plan is reviewed annually and adjusted when appropriate before the budget cycle.

1.3. Civil Engineer Fire Panel (CEFP). The CEFP serves as the forum to facilitate communications and develop consensus on new policies that affect FES programs. The CEFP charters working groups to address specific issues.

1.3.1. The CEFP assists The Air Force Fire Chief to identify and resolve FES issues. The CEFP reviews policy for currency, recommends changes in policy, proposes new technologies to improve FES and assists to develop strategic goals and initiatives.

1.3.2. The CEFP is co-chaired by USAF/A7CXR and The Air Force Fire Chief. Members include the senior FES representative on major commands (MAJCOM), field operating agencies (FOA) to include the Air National Guard (ANG) and direct reporting units (DRU) staffs or their designated representatives. Co-chairs vote in case of tie. Advisors to the CEFP are invited as needed by the chairpersons.

1.4. MAJCOM, FOA, DRU Commanders. Commanders execute FES policy within their organizations.

1.5. MAJCOM/FOA/DRU Civil Engineers and The Director, Installation and Mission Support. The MAJCOM A7 provides command level oversight and is responsible to the MAJCOM CC for executing FES programs within their respective commands. They ensure installation FES flights are organized, trained and equipped to execute their respective missions. Staffs include a Command Fire Chief with appropriate staff to provide day-to-day management of FES programs. The Command Fire Chief is considered the Subject Matter Expert within the command for all FES related issues.

1.6. Command Fire Chief. This individual serves as the senior FES advisor to senior leaders and is the spokesperson for the command at forums where FES is an issue. The Command Fire Chief is delegated authority to manage the command's FES program.

1.6.1. The Command Fire Emergency Services staffs develop FES policies, guidance, oversight and technical services to the installations. This includes the advocacy and facilitation of resources and the development of plans to facilitate execution of policy associated with FES programs.

1.7. Installation Commander. The installation commander is responsible for the fire safety of personnel and property under their control, provided for by the FES programs contained in this instruction. This responsibility is discharged through the Fire Marshal and executed by the Fire Chief. The installation commander reviews and approves Operational Risk Management (ORM) plans that address facility fire safety and reductions in FES capability. The Fire Marshal and Fire Chief provide periodic updates to keep the commander aware of FES capability and risk.

1.7.1. Installation commanders responsible for small installations such as radar sites, auxiliary fields with few facilities or infrequent aircraft operations will need to determine, with MAJCOM A7 concurrence, if a FES flight is warranted for their mission. The installation commander, with advice from the Command Fire Chief, develops an ORM plan to determine alternatives to an on-site fire department. Key considerations are preventing fires, workplace fire safety education, capability to provide early intervention at fires, and managing fires that have progressed beyond the incipient stages. When the installation commander concludes that an on-site fire department is not justified, they appoint a Fire Safety Manager and send the ORM to the MAJCOM A7 for approval by the MAJCOM CC.

1.7.2. The Fire Safety Manager (reference paragraph **1.7.1.**), manages FES programs at installations without an on-site fire department. These individuals are responsible to oversee the execution of the ORM plan approved in **1.7.1.**

1.8. Fire Marshal. The Civil Engineer (CE) Squadron or CE Group Commander or the Base Civil Engineer (BCE) is the Fire Marshal. The Fire Marshal is responsible to the Installation Commander for oversight of FES programs and provides the Fire Chief the resources available to execute the FES mission. Fire Marshals shall attend the Fire Marshal Course at the Louis F. Garland Fire Academy within six months of assuming Fire Marshal duties.

1.8.1. The CE Programs Flight Chief is responsible to the Fire Marshal to ensure all construction projects are designed with all required fire safety features. The CE Operations Flight Chief (or contractor operations service) is responsible to the Fire Marshal for inspection, testing, maintenance and documentation associated with all fire detection, notification, suppression and water distribution systems.

1.9. Fire Chief. The Installation Fire Chief is the FES Flight Chief and is directly responsible to the Fire Marshal for establishing, executing and maintaining FES programs; determining the resources required; conducting risk assessments; advising commanders regarding risk and capability, and implementing risk management actions. Fire Chiefs develop ORM plans that address reduced FES capability.

1.9.1. Fire Chiefs develop a variety of standard operating instructions, guides, plans and procedures according to local, AF, and statutory requirements. A summary of these requirements are listed in the Fire Emergency Services Assessment Program (FESAP). The FESAP is a dynamic document maintained by AFCESA/CEXF and available at the AF FES CoP.

1.9.2. The Fire Chief will develop an Organizational Statement identifying the scope of services provided based upon the unique mission requirements of the installation.

Chapter 2

MISSION AND STANDARDS

2.1. Mission. The mission of a Fire Emergency Services (FES) flight is to provide fire prevention and protection, fire fighting, rescue, and Hazardous Materials (HazMat) response capabilities to prevent or minimize injury, loss of life, and damage to property and the environment.

2.2. Goal. The goal of FES flights is to protect AF personnel, property and missions from all hazards. Resources are authorized to deliver required capabilities to manage the core missions of the flight.

2.3. Organization. FES flights are organized as a part of civil engineer squadrons (CES) within a civil engineer or mission support group.

2.4. Objectives. Fire prevention is a primary objective of the flight. This objective is achieved with an aggressive and effective fire prevention program consisting of fire safety education, inspections, enforcement and facility design review. A secondary objective is early intervention at emergency events by occupants, operators, and automatic fire protection systems. Finally, the third objective is to intervene early with firefighters when FES events occur. This multi-phased approach ensures mitigating actions are initiated as soon as possible to minimize consequences of the incident.

2.5. Scope of Services. Firefighters respond to emergency events on AF or Joint Base installations that poses risk to personnel or property and employ management actions within the limits of available resources. These include natural or man-made incidents requiring fire suppression, hazard mitigation, rescue and management of hazardous materials incidents (including chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and high yield explosive (CBRNE) agents) that result from accidents or terrorism. In addition, the scope of services includes assisting the primary Emergency Medical Services (EMS) provider within the limits of available resources.

2.5.1. Core missions include on-scene incident management, fire prevention, fire fighting, rescue, managing HazMat incidents, and assisting the primary EMS providers as determined by local agreements and only when FES resources are available.

2.6. Standards and Regulatory Guidance. NFPA standards and recommended practices affecting FES operations are adopted either as written or as implemented with specific Technical Implementation Guides (TIG).

2.6.1. AF FES policy and guidance will be implemented through TIGs approved by The AF Fire Chief. The TIGs reflect AF mission and priorities and ensure implementation of NFPA standards are consistent with Air Force policy and guidance.

2.6.2. The Air Force Fire Chief shall establish working groups consisting of members nominated by the Command Fire Chiefs and representatives from labor and other functional areas when appropriate to assist in the development of TIGs. The Air Force Civil Engineer approves the implementation of all TIGs when deviations to policy exist. TIGs will be coordinated with all MAJCOM Civil Engineers prior to implementation.

2.6.3. Fire protection requirements for facilities are contained in Unified Facilities Criteria (UFC) 3-600-01, *Fire Protection Engineering for Facilities* and Engineering Technical Letters (ETL). NFPA standards (excluding facility design, engineering, and life safety requirements) will not be implemented for one year after publication to allow time for analysis and development of a TIG. One year after publication, the standard is effective unless otherwise directed by The Air Force Fire Chief. TIGs will be numbered according to the NFPA standard they implement and the edition of the standard. For example, NFPA TIG 1710-01 implements NFPA Std. 1710, 2001 edition. TIGs remain in effect until superseded, withdrawn, or one year following a new edition of the NFPA standard. NFPA TIGs are available on the AF FES CoP web site.

2.6.4. North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) Standardization Agreements (STANAGs). Units assigned to and that execute NATO missions implement NATO STANAGs as ratified by the United States. Ratification and applicability of NATO STANAGs are located at **http://nsa.nato.int/**.

2.7. Staffing. DoDI 6055.06, *DoD Fire and Emergency Services Program*, requires DoD components to determine their scope of service (see paragraph **2.5.**), level of service objectives and document staffing levels required to meet those objectives, assuming "one major incident" at a time. A major incident is one that requires the full on-duty staffing of the fire department. Multiple minor events may occur but major events are rare.

2.7.1. Each flight receives primary resources (manpower and vehicles) to manage the flight, prevent fires (fire prevention section), manage training (training section), and provide emergency response and incident management capability (operations section). The operations section is calculated on a 72-hour work week. All other positions are earned based on a 40-hour workweek but may work up to 60-hours to support operations when approved by the commander.

2.7.2. Adjusted Manpower for Operations (AMO) is the total number of operations personnel needed to accomplish all fire ground tasks without multi-tasking. AMO is determined by dividing the total authorizations for operations by the manpower availability factor 2.64. The result is the number of personnel expected for duty when all authorized personnel are available. The AMO is based on typical structural and aircraft firefighting tasks (see paragraph A.4.3.).

2.8. Levels of Service. The Air Force has determined that each FES flight will provide a level of service **(LOS)** commensurate with the risk. The LOS are expressed as the Optimum Level of Service **(OLS)**, Reduced Level of Service **(RLS)** and Critical Level of Service **(CLS)**. Manpower and vehicle authorizations are based on the OLS. **Attachment 3** provides objectives for FES operations and personnel and vehicle levels of service.

2.8.1. It is assumed that only one major FES event will occur at a time at an installation. Based on historic emergency response data, the most probable major fire emergency event is a fire at one location inside or outside an aircraft, or a fire in a structure that has not progressed beyond the room/area of origin.

2.8.2. Fire Chiefs must carefully consider the objectives of fire fighting operations as they allocate resources. These objectives depend on the type of fire attack, offensive (small contained fire) or defensive (fire is too large/dangerous for direct attack). For offensive fire attack, the objective is to quickly extinguish the fire and rescue any victims. For defensive fire attack, the objective is to protect exposures to the fire, account for exposed personnel and rescue if possible. These objectives do not

change but the point at which an offensive attack changes to defensive attack can change according to available resources.

2.8.3. The OLS is available when 90 to 100 percent of the AMO and 90 percent of required agent are available. During OLS, fire fighting forces can expect successful outcomes when a structural fire is confined to the room/area of origin, offensive fire attack operations can be initiated prior to flashover and required fire fighting vehicles are available. For aircraft fires, fire fighting forces can expect success when the fire is limited to a single aircraft and all fire fighting agent is available.

2.8.4. The RLS is when available resources are less than the OLS requirements but greater than CLS. This varying level of service allows adequate fire ground capability based on historic emergency response data and the most probable major fire emergency event. This level of service would be expected and acceptable when resources are not available due to various circumstances such as AEF deployments, sick leaves, etc. During this level of service, adequate firefighting capability can be provided by utilizing cross staffing, selective response and sound fire ground tactics. During RLS, fire fighting forces can expect successful outcomes when a structural fire is confined to the room/area of origin, offensive fire attack operations can be initiated prior to flashover and required fire fighting vehicles are available. For aircraft fires, fire fighting forces can expect success when all fire fighting agent is available and the fire is limited to one location. However, initially responding firefighters may not be able to sustain emergency operations without supplemental resources.

2.8.4.1. During RLS, the Fire Chief allocates resources according to local risk factors with the goal to provide the highest level of service during higher risk periods. At the top of this level of service objectives can be achieved at most fire ground operations. As the level of capability decreases, increased cross-manned and multi-tasked by firefighters on the scene will be necessary to accomplish critical fire ground tasks. As the capability further decreases, the level of service will be reduced and the safety of firefighters on the scene must be considered. Example 1: Top End of RLS: 1st Run Engine w/4 FF on scene within 7 min, 2nd Run Engine w/4 FF, Rescue w/3 FF, and Chief 2 on scene w/in 12 min. Total of 12 firefighters on scene within required response times. Example 2: As manning decreases, 1st Run w/4 FF w/in 7 min, 2nd Run w/4 FF and Chief 2 w/in 12 min. Total of 9 firefighters on scene within required response times. These examples meet the Air Force Level of Service policy.

2.8.5. The CLS is the absolute minimum level of service and is only permitted for short durations. During this level of service at least one appropriate firefighting vehicle and a minimum of 7 firefighters must be available to respond to each FDZ within the emergency response time standard. At the CLS, fire fighting forces can expect successful outcomes when a structural fire is confined to the room/area of origin, offensive fire attack operations can be initiated prior to flashover and at least one pumper vehicle is available. For aircraft fires, fire fighting forces can provide initial fire suppression operations when at least one ARFF vehicle is available, the fire is limited to one location and the fire does not involve the aircraft's fuel system. Firefighting crews may provide limited search and rescue, and property conservation during this period; however, these capabilities cannot be sustained without additional resources. Example: 1st Run w/ 4 FF on scene w/in 7 minutes, Rescue w/2 FF and Chief 2 on scene w/in 12. Total of 7 firefighters on scene within required response times. These examples meet the Air Force Level of Service policy.

2.8.5.1. Deviating below CLS, is not permitted. Below CLS, interior operations must be suspended except to perform rescue when at least 4 firefighters are available. Interior fire attack is not permitted unless a dedicated rapid intervention team is available. If resources are not available to

sustain CLS, the Fire Chief prepares an ORM plan as described in paragraph **2.10.** of this instruction.

2.8.6. To ensure crew integrity and prevent negatively impacting response times due to disruptions in emergency response posture, military firefighters shall be authorized Basic Allowance for Subsistence (BAS).

2.9. Standards of Response Coverage (SORC). The Fire Chief will establish a Standard of Response Coverage which is defined as "written policies and procedures that establish the distribution and concentration of fixed and mobile resources of an organization." SORC is a system that includes an analysis of risks and expectations to assist in making decisions on deployment issues.

2.9.1. **Fire Response Districts (FRD).** FRD defines the area of responsibility for first-response apparatus. Fire response districts are developed to ensure arrival of appropriate levels of staffing and equipment in accordance with required response times found in DoDI 6055.06

2.9.1.1. Response time standards ensure firefighters intervene as soon as practical at the beginning of an event to minimize damage and avoid a major FES event. Locate fire stations and assign vehicles and staffing to comply with the response standards in **Attachment 3** (taken from DoDI 6055.06 (21 Dec 06).

2.9.2. **Fire Demand Zones (FDZ).** Within each FRD, fire demand zones are established based on pre-planning and historical response data to identify specific requirements/demands for FES incidents. FDZ are influenced by geography, special hazards, type of construction, and occupancy. All facilities should be identified within a FDZ with required resources capable of meeting response times to the facilities 90% of the time. Resources from multiple FRDs can be utilized to meet the FDZ requirements.

2.10. Master Planning. Fire Chiefs will develop a master plan that coordinates the vision, mission, values, and goals of the FES flight. The master plan utilizes a service-area-wide balanced and cost effective hazard management strategy that takes into consideration existing conditions and anticipates overall community growth.

2.11. Deviations from FES Policy. FES policy is derived from DoDI 6055.06, AFPD 32-20, OSHA regulations and NFPA standards, as implemented by this instruction. Deviating from AF policy may impact the level of service of the FES flight and increase risk to AF personnel and property. The Fire Chief, as the installation commander's FES risk advisor, assesses the risk resulting from all deviations from AF policy.

2.11.1. Short-Term Deviations. Short-term deviations are caused by immediate unavoidable circumstances that reduce capability or situations that cause a deviation from other FES policy for less than 90 days continuously. Short- term deviations are normally resolved at the Fire Chief level. The Fire Chief will establish risk management plans, response plans and standard operating procedures to deal with reductions in manpower and vehicle resources. Reductions in levels of service are reported as instructed in paragraph **6.5.** If the Fire Chief determines the need for an ORM plan it will be approved by the BCE and reviewed by the installation commander.

2.11.2. Temporary Deviations. Temporary deviations are situations that reduce capability or situations that cause a deviation from other FES policy for more than 90 days but less than one year. The Fire Chief prepares an ORM plan that includes a get-well date within one year of ORM approval date.

Temporary deviations and ORM must be approved by the installation commander and reviewed by the MAJCOM/CV. Approved deviations are valid for up to one year from the date of approval. The fire chief will forward a copy of the approved temporary waiver to the command FES office within 7 days of approval.

2.11.3. Long-Term Deviations. The Secretary of the Air Force (SECAF) has delegated Long-Term Deviation authority to the Air Force Civil Engineer. When deviations from this instruction are not expected to be remedied, the installation commander will seek a Long-Term Deviation from the Air Force Civil Engineer through the MAJCOM/A7. A review of all Long-Term Deviations must be conducted every three years to determine validity. AFCESA will brief new AF Civil Engineers on all existing Long-Term Deviations.

2.11.4. Reporting Deviations. Command Fire Chiefs provide a copy of all approved temporary and long-term deviations to AFCESA/CEXF no later than 31 Oct of each year. The Air Force Fire Chief will provide copies of all temporary and long-term deviations from DoDI 6055.06 to the DUSD(I&E).

Chapter 3

FES ORGANIZATION AND PROGRAMS

3.1. Flight Organization. FES organizational structure is broadly categorized as Management and Administration, Fire Prevention, Training, and Operations. The FES management staff provides administration, communication, oversight and supervision for the flight. It consists of the Fire Chief, Deputy Fire Chief, Operations Assistant Chief (one per shift), Training Assistant Chief and Fire Prevention Assistant Chief. The administrative staff consists of fire inspectors, emergency center dispatchers and an administrative assistant.

3.1.1. Except for the administrative assistant/secretary and dispatchers, all positions are GS-081, Pay Bands YL/N, and Air Force Specialty Code (AFSC) 3E7XX. Dispatchers are GS-2151. Dispatchers will be civilian except at locations where Air Force civilian positions are not authorized. When necessary, military 3E7XX personnel may be assigned dispatcher duties on a rotational basis, however; Fire Chiefs will ensure the tour length is minimal and does not impact operational proficiency training needs.

3.1.2. To maximize personnel availability, work schedules for all FES personnel (military and civilian) may include a 24-hour shift. Fire chiefs should consider using administrative personnel to mitigate personnel shortages in FES operations.

3.1.3. Fire Marshals will ensure FES personnel are not assigned additional duties outside the FES flight that reduce personnel availability and capability to safely perform FES operations when called.

3.2. Management. The Fire Chief establishes and maintains FES programs to ensure the protection of Air Force personnel and property, while ensuring firefighter safety.

3.2.1. FES Assessment Program (FESAP) is based on national consensus standards, OSHA regulations, and DoD and AF specific guidance and policy. The assessment provides benchmarks to promote efficiency, sound management practices and to verify compliance with regulatory requirements. Command Inspector General (IG) teams will adopt the AF FESAP as the standard inspection checklist. Command Fire Chiefs will develop supplemental information to address unique mission requirements. Fire Chiefs will use this program to satisfy the self-inspection requirements specified in AFI 90-201, *Inspector General Activities*.

3.2.2. Firefighter Fitness and Wellness Program is applicable for all AF firefighters whose position descriptions require participation in emergency incident operations. In addition to Air Force fitness requirements applicable to Airmen, all firefighters shall participate in a fitness and wellness program consistent with NFPA Std. 1500, *Occupational Safety and Health Program* as established by the Fire Chief. Individuals not physically capable of performing essential job functions will be referred to the appropriate medical authority for a fitness-for-duty evaluation in accordance with 5 CFR, Part 339, *Medical Qualification Determination.*

3.2.3. Occupational Safety and Health Program is should comply with NFPA Std. 1500, for FES flights. The Fire Chief will complete ORM plans addressing non-compliance with NFPA Std. 1500.

3.2.4. Wildland Fire Management Program (WFMP). In accordance with AFI 32-7064, *Integrated Natural Resources Management*, the Fire Chief will determine the number and types of certifications required for the expected level of involvement prescribed in the WFMP. When firefighters are

required to combat wildland fire fighting beyond the incipient stages, training will be provided to meet NFPA Std. 1051, *Wildland Firefighter Professional Qualifications*, certification standards and may also be required to meet additional National Wildland Coordinating Group (NWCG) Wildland Fire Qualification Subsystem Guide (PMS 310-1/NFES 1414) qualifications. The WFMP may assist in determining required suppression resources to respond to installation wildfire hazards.

3.3. FES Fire Prevention. The objectives of the Fire Prevention Program are to prevent fires, facilitate early intervention at fires that occur, and ensure the safety of exposed personnel during fires. These objectives are accomplished through four program elements: FES facility plan reviews, fire prevention inspections, code enforcement and fire safety education.

3.3.1. Execution of the Fire Prevention program is a priority for the flight. The fire prevention program shall be properly staffed IAW DoDI 6055.06, with DoD certified fire inspectors. It is recommended AF fire inspectors attend the DoDFA Fire Inspectors course.

3.3.2. Civil Engineer Programs (CEP) flight personnel manage fire protection engineering requirements as prescribed by the current edition of Unified Facility Criteria (UFC) 3-600-01, *Fire Protection Engineering for Facilities.* The CEP flight shall perform design reviews to ensure inclusion of UFC 3-600-01, Engineer Technical Letters (ETL), NFPA codes and applicable host nation standards.

3.3.2.1. Projects involving design or modification of fire rated construction, fire detection, fire suppression, or life safety systems require the services and review of a qualified fire protection engineer meeting the requirements of UFC 3-600-01. The fire protection engineer is an integral part of the design team, and must be involved in every aspect of the design as it relates to fire protection.

3.3.2.2. Fire inspectors should not conduct technical design reviews (hydraulic calculations, occupant load/exit calculations, etc.), but shall review plans to ensure all required features are present and local emergency response elements are incorporated (i.e., accessibility to facility, location of fire hydrants, etc.).

3.3.2.3. The Fire Chief will provide design review comments to the CEP Flight Chief for incorporation in projects. This is normally achieved utilizing the fire prevention section.

3.3.3. Fire prevention inspections are conducted at least annually for all facilities. Family housing is excluded except for common areas in multi-family housing units and privatized housing when directed by local agreements. Common areas include laundry rooms, game rooms, stairwells, hallways, elevators, etc. The Fire Chief may institute more frequent inspections to include unannounced and after hours inspections.

3.3.3.1. Objectives of fire prevention inspections include identifying and correcting fire safety hazards (conditions that can cause a fire) and Fire Safety Deficiencies (FSD) (conditions that cannot directly cause a fire but will increase risk to personnel or property if a fire occurs).

3.3.3.1.1. NFPA 1, *Uniform Fire Code TIG*, provides the standard for fire prevention inspection requirements except as modified by UFC 3-600-01, *Fire Protection Engineering for Facilities*. Due to the complexity of AF missions and facilities, other AF Instructions or publications may apply.

3.3.3.1.2. UFC 3-600-02, *Operations and Maintenance: Inspection, Testing, and Maintenance of Fire Protection Systems*, provides the standard for installed fire detection/suppression

system inspection requirements. Technical guidance on the execution of the identified tasks is found in specific NFPA Standards and Guides as well as the system's manufacturer's guidance.

3.3.3.2. Facility managers or their designee shall accompany the fire inspector during the inspection. Functional managers must sign any AF Form 1487, **Fire Prevention Visit Reports**, issued against facilities and operations under their control that identified uncorrected hazards or FSDs.

3.3.4. Code enforcement includes authority delegated by the installation commander to the Fire Chief to affect actions necessary to correct fire hazards and deficiencies. The using organization's commander is responsible for ORMs to mitigate fire hazards and deficiencies for their area of responsibility. The Fire Chief is responsible to track mitigation actions until deficiency is corrected or waived.

3.3.4.1. Using organization's commander is responsible to correct fire hazards and deficiencies. The Fire Chief establishes reasonable timelines for the initiation of corrective actions. When these timelines are not met, the Fire Chief notifies the next higher commander progressively up to the installation commander.

3.3.4.2. Management of fire hazards will be IAW AFI 91-301, *Inspector General Complaints Resolution*. Fire hazards must be corrected on the spot or annotated on AF Form 1487, **Fire Prevention Visit Report**. Fire inspectors may be delegated authority by the Fire Chief to initiate required corrective actions to ensure the safety of personnel and resources. This may include requiring using organization to lock out/tag out defective equipment, stop hazardous operations, and restrict occupancy or use of facilities.

3.3.4.3. FSDs are prioritized according to the risk they pose. Fire inspectors document FSDs on AF Form 1487 and determine the FSD Code. When deficiencies cannot be corrected immediately, the using organization's commander initiates corrective action and prepares an ORM plan that mitigates the impact of the FSD. The ORM plan must ensure the safety of all occupants to the satisfaction of the Fire Chief. The ORM plan must be approved by the installation commander.

3.3.5. Fire safety education is an essential part of workplace safety training, and is promoted during fire inspections and other personal contacts. It may be tailored for specific audiences and purposes, such as fire extinguisher training or public assembly employee training. Fire safety education objectives are to equip personnel with the information needed to prevent fires, protect themselves and intervene early when fire occurs.

3.3.5.1. Fire Prevention Week (normally the first week of October) is a nationally established period to provide fire safety education to employees, their families and the public. FESs are encouraged to hold Open Houses and other events to publicize the annual fire safety message. The Fire Chief should budget for fire prevention and/or safety materials, including nominal value incentive and educational items, as an integral part of the Public Fire Education Program to promote fire prevention and safety IAW DoDI 6055.06

3.3.6. Use AF Form 218, **Facility Fire Prevention and Protection Record**, or automated product as a checklist and to record results of facility inspections. Facility inspection records shall be entered into ACES-FD.

3.3.7. Use AF Form 1487, **Fire Prevention Visit Report**, or automated product, to identify the condition of the fire prevention program to commanders. Fire prevention visit reports shall be entered into ACES-FD.

3.3.8. Installed Fire Protection Systems. Fire Chiefs must monitor the status of systems and devices provided to facilitate fire safety for personnel and property. The CE Operations (CEO) Flight is responsible to maintain these systems. This includes the procurement of agents required for re-servicing fire suppression systems.

3.3.8.1. The CEO Flight Chief ensures the inspection, testing, repair, and maintenance of fire protection systems and water distribution systems are conducted in accordance with UFC 3-600-02, *Operations and Maintenance: Inspection, Testing, and Maintenance of Fire Protection Systems;* and UFC 3-230-02, *Operation and Maintenance: Water Supply Systems*. Fire protection system impairments and systems out of service, to include water distribution systems, must be reported immediately to the Emergency Communication Center (ECC) and FES fire prevention office. CEO Flight Chief will prioritize repair of fire protection systems IAW AFPAM 32-1004, Volume 3, *Working in the Operations Flight Facility Maintenance*

3.3.8.2. CEO personnel or contractor equivalent must record all water distribution tests on AF Form 1027, **Water Flow Test Record**, or automated product, and provide copies to the Fire Chief annually.

3.4. FES Training. The Fire Chief establishes a program that encompasses certification, and proficiency training requirements. All military AFSC 3E7XX, civilian GS-0081 and NSPS, GS-2151 (serving as FES Dispatchers) and contractor-operated fire department members will be certified according to DoD 6055.06-M, *DoD Fire & Emergency Services Certification System,* (FESCS).

3.4.1. FES personnel shall meet the training requirements IAW NFPA Std. 1500 Chapter 5 as specified in the FESAP. Trainers shall record all FES proficiency and certification training in ACES-FD.

3.4.2. Where foreign national/host nation firefighters are employed, fire chiefs with MAJCOM coordination and approval, have the authority to approve equivalent certification and training requirements according to specific job assignments and agreements with the host nation. Fire Chiefs will ensure certification requirements are equal to or exceed NFPA standards and those outlined in the FESCS.

3.4.3. Training to achieve FESCS certification is a personal responsibility. Supervisors facilitate certification by providing guidance, access to training materials, instruction, and through performance testing required for certification. Training to achieve FESCS certification is available to each AF employee at no cost to the unit or individual. Fire chiefs may approve attendance at AF/DoD formal training venues. Acquiring training for FESCS certification from external (non-AF/DoD) contract sources at government expense requires review and approval by the Command Fire Chief.

3.4.4. Certification in the FESCS will be granted only for skills required for the current duty position and the next-higher position to which an individual may be promoted (Exception: When directed by the Fire Chief, vehicle crew members may accomplish Fire Inspector II certifications to allow “crew inspections” of facilities as appropriate). Certifications will not be issued for training or testing more than five years old. Command Fire Chiefs may approve waivers based on unique mission needs. All MAJCOM approved waivers will be included in the individual certification package when submitted to AFCESA/CEXF for consideration.

3.4.5. Deployed firefighters will meet forward operating location proficiency training requirements and are exempt from home station proficiency training during the period of deployment. Upon return from deployment, home station proficiency training may be credited as current on the date of return to

duty with approval of the Fire Chief. Training for recurring certifications must be completed based on required timelines, example: HazMat, Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation (CPR) etc.

3.4.6. AFCESA/CEXF is responsible for approving and investigating effective and cost-efficient methods to provide proficiency, Phase 2 commissioning and certification training. AFCESA/CEOA maintains environmentally acceptable design plans and drawings for aircraft live-fire training facilities and is responsible for Phase 1 commissioning and design modifications. Aircraft live-fire training facilities will be maintained and operated in accordance with Technical Order (TO) 35E1-2-13-1, *Operation and Maintenance Instruction Manual Aircraft Fire Training Facility*. This TO is managed by the AFCESA/CEXF Technical Content Manager (TCM). Mobile fire trainers will be operated and maintained in accordance with manufacturer specifications and instructions. Structural fire training facility designs and commercially procured products must satisfy the performance test elements of Firefighter II, as specified in NFPA Std. 1001, *Standard for Firefighter Professional Qualifications*. Structural fire training facilities using liquid petroleum gas for fire training will meet national safety standards. All live-fire structural training shall be conducted in accordance with NFPA Std. 1500 and NFPA Std. 1403, *Standard on Live Fire Training Evolutions*.

3.5. FES Operations. The goal of this program is to intervene early at emergency events with appropriate resources according to response standards indicated in paragraph **2.6.** Available resources dictate the level of service that is provided.

3.5.1. The core missions of the operations section include on-scene incident management, aircraft rescue and fire fighting (ARFF), structural firefighting, hazmat mitigation, technical rescue, and EMS support.

3.5.2. **Incident Management.** The Fire Chief manages emergency incidents according to the Air Force Incident Management System (AFIMS) defined in AFI 10-2501, *Air Force Emergency Management (EM) Program Planning and Operations*. The Incident Command System (ICS**)** is a component of the AFIMS. ICS is a standardized on-scene emergency management structure used for managing all emergencies, large or small.

3.5.2.1. AFIMS shall serve as the installation standard for incident management for large events involving multiple organization responses. NFPA Std. 1561, *Standard on Emergency Services Incident Management System*, shall serve as the FES flight framework for single FES event responses.

3.5.2.2. The Incident Commander (IC) is the individual responsible for all incident activities, including firefighter safety, development of an Incident Action Plan, and utilization of all emergency resources. The IC has overall authority and responsibility for conducting incident operations and is responsible for the management of all incident operations at the incident site. An IC is required for each incident regardless of size or complexity.

3.5.2.3. All FES personnel that respond to FES emergencies will receive progressive IC training as indicated in the FESAP training section.

3.5.2.4. Incident Safety Officer (ISO). ISO responsibilities shall be accomplished at all incidents and during training evolutions involving fire. When responding off base, the Fire Chief will appoint an ISO to observe AF operations. If unsafe conditions are observed or encountered by AF firefighters, the ISO will mitigate the condition and inform the IC.

3.5.2.5. The Fire Chief, with the approval of the Installation Commander, will determine those agencies that are authorized transceiver access to the fire and crash radio networks. A minimum of two radio frequencies are required for use by the fire department to provide sufficient command and control. One frequency will be limited to fire department access only for tactical fire ground operations. A third frequency may be required to support mutual assistance operations. Ground-to-aircraft communication requirements are determined by the local commander.

3.5.3. **Aircraft Rescue and Fire Fighting (ARFF).** ARFF capabilities are based on the quantity of fire fighting agent, agent discharge rates, the number of fire fighting vehicles, availability of firefighters, and response times to perform initial fire ground operations for an installation's largest assigned aircraft.

3.5.3.1. It is a core mission to rescue aircrew members from aircraft involved in accident/fire incidents. At locations with a flying mission, rescue personnel designated by the Fire Chief must be trained in aircrew rescue and extraction techniques on mission assigned aircraft as identified in TO 00-105E-9, *Aerospace Emergency Rescue and Mishap Response Information (Emergency Services).*

3.5.4. **Structural Fire Fighting.** Structural fire responses are based on life safety as well as the priority of the facility as it relates to mission criticality. Response times shall be IAW **Attachment 3**.

3.5.5. **HazMat and CBRNE.** The Fire Chief will maintain a defensive capability to respond to HazMat and CBRNE incidents. The flight's core capability during these incidents include command, control, communications; accountability; fire suppression; rescue and extrication; emergency decontamination and preserving evidence performed by HazMat Operations certified responders.

3.5.5.1. Limited atmospheric monitoring, detection; mass decontamination and operations in the Immediately Dangerous to Life and Health (IDLH) locations will only be performed when qualified personnel and adequate resources to effectively mitigate the incident are available.

3.5.5.2. Neutralization, recovery, cleanup, and disposition of hazardous waste are accomplished by trained experts in related fields and are not a function of FES personnel. Follow requirements established by 29 CFR Part 1910.120, *Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response*; DoDI 2000.18, *Department of Defense Installation Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear and High-Yield Explosive Emergency Response Guidelines*; and NFPA Std. 472, *Professional Competence of Responders to Hazardous Materials Incidents.*

3.5.5.3. When day-to-day FES flight staffing is insufficient to accomplish offensive HazMat operations, the Fire Chief will work with the installation leadership to develop a non-traditional plan which may include options such as relying on regional HazMat teams, supplementing FES manpower with other on-base personnel who have been adequately trained and equipped (e.g., CE Waste Water Treatment Plant personnel, Bioenvironmental, Readiness/EM personnel, etc.).

3.5.5.4. Installation Commander shall identify properly trained personnel outside FES to provide medical support, chemical detection, personnel decontamination, and other tasks not specifically required to be accomplished by FES.

3.5.6. **Technical Rescue.** The Fire Chief will maintain a capability to perform rescues related to the FES core missions. This capability may be integrated with other functions through cross staffing or provided as a stand-alone capability. The Fire Chief determines the number and selects firefighters

who require advanced rescue technician training and certification based on the mission needs of the installation.

3.5.6.1. Based upon installation-specific requirements, some FES personnel may require training in special operations such as confined space, high/low angle rope rescue, urban search and rescue, vehicle extrication and water rescue. Where possible, utilize mutual aid partners technical rescue capabilities to prevent unnecessary duplication of resources.

3.5.7. **Emergency Medical Services.** The EMS program and responsibility to deliver EMS services is owned by the medical group commander. The medical group commander recommends and the installation commander approves the level of care to be provided. In addition, the medical group commander establishes response time standards, standards of care, protocols, and provides training, resources and program oversight. At locations without a medical group commander, EMS guidance is provided by the MAJCOM/FOA/DRU Medical Authority.

3.5.7.1. FES flights may assist the installation's primary medical provider (Medical Group or contract) within the limits of training and resources and guidelines specified in Memorandum of Understanding/Agreement (MOU/A). This support role entails responding to EMS emergencies for early intervention with life-saving care. If first to arrive, firefighters transfer treatment to the EMS provider upon their arrival and are available to respond to other FES emergencies. Patient care can only be transferred when the primary EMS provider has an equal or higher level of training and certification.

3.5.7.1.1. Tenant Ambulance Crews (contractor and/or Medical Group). Due to the time response requirement for fire station locations, the FES flight serves as an ideal host for an ambulance crew staging area. FES flights hosting a non-fire managed ambulance service shall develop an MOA/U with the Medical Group and outline specific operational and safety requirements for tenant compliance. As a minimum, bio-hazard waste disposition, infectious disease control measures, and exposure protection practices shall be addressed. Whenever guidance is lacking regarding non-fire EMS crew policies, applicable NFPA standards shall be used.

3.5.7.2. Any role in EMS above the support role outlined above must be clearly articulated in a Memorandum of Understanding/Agreement (MOU/A), coordinated by the MAJCOM A7C and Surgeon General, and approved by AF/A7C and AF/SGO before assignment to the FES flight. The MOU/A must address medical dispatch, resource requirements, training/certification requirements, medical logistics, funding, medical authority, protocols, program oversight, command and control, insurance and billing procedures, and personal and organizational liability. Any contract or agreements with the local community is the responsibility of the medical group commander and is not tied to fire departments' mutual aid agreement. The FES flight will have no role in providing contract oversight, administration, QAE, etc. These functions are solely the responsibility of the medical group commander and will not be delegated to the FES flight.

3.5.8. **Hazardous Standbys.** FES will support aircraft hazardous standbys outlined in TO 00-25-172, *Ground Servicing of Aircraft and Static Grounding/Bonding* and other applicable aircraft technical orders as deemed necessary by the Fire Chief. Due to the necessity to cross staff emergency response vehicles and maintain the ready posture of the FES flight the focus should be to correct hazardous operations before they begin and limit support only to critical mission requirements.

Chapter 4

RESOURCES

4.1. Emergency Response Resources. Primary FES resources are fire vehicles, manpower and equipment. Fire vehicles are authorized to deliver command and control, emergency communications, fire fighting agent and equipment to FES events as needed. Manpower is authorized to accomplish tasks necessary to manage emergency operations, such as operating hose lines, operating vehicles and pumps; ventilating facilities; search and rescue; life-saving emergency care; and command and control. Fire Chiefs allocate available resources to manage FES events based on circumstances and local risk factors. Senior fire officers on scene ensure tasks are assigned to firefighters that can be performed safely with available resources.

4.1.1. Manpower authorizations determined by using Air Force Manpower Standard (AFMS) 44EF, *Fire Emergency Services Manpower Standard* are based on fire ground capabilities. The number of authorizations is predicated on managing one major FES event at a time. Assigning firefighters to duties outside the core missions negatively affects emergency response posture and are not recommended. Fire Chief's will approve duties outside the FES flight.

4.1.1.1. Ancillary Training and Additional Duties/Details. Firefighters shall not have additional duties, details, training, medical/dental appointments or other official duties assigned outside the normal 72-hour scheduled work week (except for disciplinary purposes). Off-duty time for firefighters will be treated in the same manner that weekends are treated for other AF members. Increasing the normal work hours is only acceptable to provide CLS capability.

4.1.2. Fire Vehicles are authorized in Allowance Standard (AS) 019, *Vehicle Fleet (Registered) All MAJCOM*. The type and size of vehicle is calculated based on the need to deliver fire fighting agents for aircraft and structure fires, specialized equipment, and command and control.

4.1.2.1. The AF has designated six Fire Fighting Vehicle Core Sets based on the overall length and external fuselage width of the installation's largest assigned aircraft. The larger the aircraft, the more fire fighting agent, discharge rates, fire fighting vehicles and firefighters required for an initial aircraft response.

4.1.2.1.1. Set 1 ARFF capabilities are adequate for small-frame aircraft such as F-15.

4.1.2.1.2. Set 2 ARFF capabilities are adequate for small-frame aircraft such as C-20.

4.1.2.1.3. Set 3 ARFF capabilities are adequate for medium-frame aircraft such as C-130.

4.1.2.1.4. Set 4 ARFF capabilities are adequate for large-frame aircraft such as C-17 and KC-135.

4.1.2.1.5. Set 5 ARFF capabilities are adequate for large-frame aircraft such as KC-10, VC-25.

4.1.2.1.6. Set 6 ARFF capabilities are adequate for large-frame aircraft such as C-5.

4.1.2.2. Force Activity Designator (FAD) codes for fire fighting vehicles, equipment, and supplies will be equal to the flying mission or highest mission being supported as prescribed in AFI 23-110, *USAF Supply Manual*.

4.1.2.3. Service testing and annual inspections of all fire vehicle pump systems shall be accomplished IAW NFPA Std. 1911, *Inspection, Maintenance, Testing, and Retirement of In-Service Automotive Fire Apparatus and Records*. All worksheets and forms used in the testing process shall be maintained IAW Air Force Restoration Information Management System (AFRIMS) guidelines. Record inspection results electronically and/or into ACES-FD when available. All worksheets and forms used in the inspection process shall be maintained IAW AFRIMS guidelines.

4.1.2.4. Fire Chiefs will maintain sufficient stock levels of fire fighting support equipment. AS 490, *Civil Engineer Fire Protection Support and Aircraft Crash Rescue Equipment*, provides the primary basis of issue. Fire Chiefs determine the reserve levels of specialized equipment.

4.1.2.5. All ancillary fire ground and training equipment (ladder, self contained breathing apparatus, hose, rope, powered equipment, etc.) will be maintained IAW the applicable NFPA standards or technical data. Inspection, maintenance and testing records will be maintained in ACES-FD. All worksheets and forms used in the inspection process shall be maintained IAW AFRIMS guidelines.

4.1.3. Fire Chiefs will determine the quantity of reserve firefighting agents based on mission requirements and establish procedures to expediently transport agent to emergency incidents.

4.2. Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) and Uniforms. All military firefighters are issued PPE as outlined in **Attachment 8**. PPE is permanently issued to military firefighters at the first duty location as professional gear. It is hand-carried between duty stations and reflected in Permanent Change of Station (PCS) orders. Upon PCS the Fire Chief will provide an AF Form 538, **Personal Clothing and Equipment Record**, annotating PPE issued; copies of Self Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) mask fit test records, documentation of servicing, testing, and maintaining of the SCBA mask. All PPE is hand carried to the next duty station.

4.2.1. Personnel being discharged from active duty service and selected for transition to ANG or AFRC will transfer with PPE, excluding SCBA masks. For civilian firefighters, the losing Fire Chief determines the disposition of PPE. If the employee is allowed to take the PPE, the gaining fire chief will be notified. Military firefighters not assigned to FES flights (instructor, staff, etc.) will be issued PPE at their next duty assignment. The Fire Chief will ensure all PPE is inspected IAW NFPA Std. 1851, *Standard on Selection, Care, and Maintenance of Protective Ensembles for Structural Fire Fighting and Proximity Fire Fighting* and is safe to use.

4.2.2. Station Work Uniforms. FES personnel who are issued PPE and all civilians receiving a uniform allowance must wear station work uniforms while assigned to an apparatus, conforming to the requirements in NFPA Std. 1975, *Station Work Uniforms*. For military firefighters, these uniforms are provided by the unit. For civilian employees who receive a uniform allowance, the work station uniform is purchased by the individual from sources approved by the Fire Chief.

4.2.3. Fire Protection Badge**.** AFI 36-2903, *Dress and Personal Appearance of Air Force Personnel*, and AFI 36-801, *Uniforms for Civilian Employees*, prescribe the wearing of the fire protection badge. There are four fire emergency services duty-badges: (1) Firefighter (one trumpet/scramble); (2) Assistant Chiefs (operations, prevention, and training) (gold shield with three trumpets); (3) Deputy Chief (gold shield with four trumpets); and (4) Fire Chief (gold shield with five trumpets). FES personnel shall wear the duty badge appropriate to their position within the FES flight if properly certified.

4.2.3.1. Fire Marshals may wear the Fire Chief duty badge after completing the Fire Marshal Course, X30ZR32E4 0F1A, and may continue to wear it in all subsequent duty positions that include FES management and oversight responsibilities.

4.2.3.2. The Commander, Louis F. Garland DoD Fire Academy shall wear the Fire Chief duty badge. Course supervisors shall wear the Assistant Chief duty badge. Fire instructors at all FES training sites shall wear the firefighter duty badge.

4.2.3.3. AFCESA/CEXF, Command FES, and 3E7XX Inspector General staff members MSgt and below and all MSgts shall wear the Assistant Chief duty badge if properly certified. All SMSgts shall wear the Deputy Chief, duty badge if properly certified.

4.2.3.4. The Air Force Fire Chief, Command Fire Chief's and all CMSgts, AFSC 3E700, shall wear the Fire Chief duty badge.

Chapter 5

EXTERNAL AGENCY COORDINATION

5.1. External Agency Coordination. The Installation Commander may establish a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) with civilian communities or other government agencies to offset internal shortfalls in FES staffing, vehicles, or equipment if the MOA does not violate the prohibitions of 10 USC 2465, *Prohibition on Contracts for the Performance of Fire Fighting or Security-Guard Functions*.

5.1.1. Mutual Aid Agreements. The Fire Chief manages mutual aid agreements in accordance with **Attachment 5** (US) and **Attachment 6** (Foreign) of this instruction. The format and substantive provisions for these agreements may be modified or supplemented, subject to a legal review by the Installation Staff Judge Advocate (SJA), and approval by the installation commander. If the AF provides fire fighting services at joint-use civilian airports, include a release and indemnification clause in accordance with **Attachment 7**. AF fire departments may be part of automatic response agreements with local communities when approved by the Installation Commander. Emergency responses to local communities must be approved by the Installation Commander and shall be in accordance with AFI 10-802, *Military Support to Civil Authorities*. Coordinate requests for reimbursement of emergency services support provided during responses with the installation financial management staff in accordance with DoD Directive 3025.1, *Military Support to Civil Authorities*, and AFI 65-601, Volume 1, *Budget Guidance and Procedures*.

5.1.2. Promulgation of mutual aid agreements with surrounding communities is encouraged to improve capability to manage large FES events. Requests for assistance under such agreements should be honored except when an actual FES event is in progress on the installation or when supporting the request would reduce AF capability below the CLS.

5.1.3. The CLS is an acceptable level of service when required to honor requests for assistance from mutual aid partners.

5.1.4. Defense Support to Civil Authorities (DSCA). Procedures for response to requests for assistance from civil authorities are prescribed in DoD Directive 3025.1 and AFI 10-802. DSCA responses include mutual aid responses and are reported to the Command Post. Costs associated with DSCA responses, other than support to mutual aid partners, may be reimbursable. Record expenses incurred for all DSCA responses in ACES-FD. Consult the local comptroller to develop procedures to seek reimbursement for FES support.

5.1.5. National Response Framework and National Incident Management System. Homeland Security Presidential Directive 5 (HSPD-5) implements the National Incident Management System (NIMS). HSPD-5 is implemented in the AF with AFIMS. The Fire Chief must coordinate with local emergency response agencies to familiarize each other with the IMS used and develop procedures to integrate the IMS systems.

5.1.6. Off-Base Familiarization. FES personnel will become familiar, at least annually, with areas surrounding the base where they may provide mutual aid or assistance. Fire chiefs will maintain copies of civilian community fire department emergency response plans for high hazard areas when those communities maintain such plans and where permitted by host nation/local laws.

5.1.7. Fire Incident Investigations. Fire investigations are performed in accordance with AFI 91-204, *Safety Investigations and Reports*. For Class C incidents, the installation Fire Chief determines the

most probable cause. For Class A & B incidents, the Safety Investigation Board President will request support from the MAJCOM FES staff to conduct the fire investigation. Any time FES tactics or competency is an issue, the convening authority will request investigative support from the MAJCOM FES staff.

5.1.8. FES Response Reporting**.** The Fire Chief reports FES responses as prescribed at **Attachment 2**.

5.1.9. Pre-Incident Plans. The Fire Chief will develop pre-incident plans for facilities with large fire or life loss potential, hazardous operations, all assigned aircraft and any transient aircraft as the Fire Chief deems necessary. Facility pre-incident plans are recorded on AF Form 1028, **Facility Pre-Fire Plan**, or computer generated equivalent form and entered in ACES-FD**.** Aircraft pre-incident plans are recorded on AFTO Form 88, **Aircraft Pre-Fire Plan,** or computer generated equivalent form and entered in ACES-FD. AFCESA/CEXF is responsible for the development, maintenance, and web management of TO 00-105E-9, *Aerospace Emergency Rescue and Mishap Response Information (Emergency Services)*. This TO is managed by the AFCESA/CEXF Technical Content Manager (TCM). The TO provides aircraft emergency rescue, fire fighting, and hazardous materials information and procedures.

5.1.10. Prior Notification of Exercises. The Fire Chief or senior fire official (SFO) on duty must receive at least a 30-minute prior notification when exercises involve fire fighting vehicles, equipment, or personnel.

Chapter 6

RISK ASSESSMENT AND MANAGEMENT

6.1. Risk Assessment and Management. Fire Chiefs are responsible for managing available resources to minimize risk to people, property, and the environment. Risk decisions based on fact-based analysis provide a high degree of confidence that FES events will be managed appropriately with available resources. Risk assessments based on actual emergency response data, tempered with sound professional judgment, provides the best opportunity for effectively managing FES events.

6.1.1. Failure to provide adequate fire prevention services poses the greatest potential for long-term negative impact on fire safety. MAJCOM Directors, Installation Commanders and Fire Chiefs must ensure prevention programs including engineering controls, education, and enforcement receives the highest priority to effectively mitigate hazards.

6.1.2. The FES operations function is critical to the safety of people and property during emergencies. When emergencies occur, early intervention is the critical factor in reducing the potential for damage, injury and death. For this reason, response time standards are crucial to initial success.

6.1.3. The level of service provided must be balanced based on risk, probability of incidents and available resources. Although the RLS may provide resources needed to accomplish successful operations, it must be measured against historic response data to ensure resources are sufficient for the risk. When the CLS is reached, leaders must recognize the severe limitations of FES capability. There are, however, periods where the Installation Commander and Fire Chief must consider a reduction of service. These include but are not limited to:

6.1.3.1. Vehicles out of service, sick leaves, deployments, or support to mutual aid partners.

6.1.3.2. Periods of reduced activity or “down days” when normal base operations (example, flying, aircraft maintenance or wing support functions) are suspended.

6.2. Allocating Resources. Resources are authorized to provide the OLS; however it is reasonable to assume not all authorized resources will be continuously available. Consequently, the RLS is expected to occur frequently and for extended periods at most installations. During RLS the Fire Chief must ensure resources are allocated based on local risk factors, varying resources according to the risk periods while ensuring a CLS within the response time standards to each FDZ (see **Attachment 4**). Use local emergency response data and the following facts to allocate resources:

6.2.1. Many FES events can be managed with one fire vehicle responding within the response time standard for early intervention. Firefighting is a labor-intensive task that requires adequate staffing to perform in as safe a manner as possible. Consequently, fire chiefs must actively manage FES events to reduce risk to firefighters and ensure rapid intervention teams are available.

6.2.2. Most FES events occur during normal duty hours or periods of normal activities.

6.2.3. Most FES events occur when/where people are present and rarely occur in unoccupied buildings or parked aircraft that are not being maintained.

6.3. Mitigating Risk. Fire chiefs have wide latitude to manage risk by allocating resources according to local risk factors, to provide capability within the limits of available resources.

6.3.1. Except to provide CLS capability, dramatic actions such as, increased work hours and/or contractor support should not be necessary. By allocating available resources (vehicles in service and firefighters for a maximum of 72 hours per week), an acceptable level of service can normally be provided. Options to maximize available manpower resources include:

6.3.1.1. Adjusting work schedules so more resources are available during higher risk periods and fewer during lower risk periods

6.3.1.2. Assigning management and administrative personnel to the Operations Section as training and certifications allow.

6.3.2. Cross staffing and utilizing administrative personnel provides additional FES capability and can mitigate manpower shortages.

6.3.3. To ensure firefighters are postured for emergency response, an AF CE goal was established to reduce hazardous standbys using CY06 data as the baseline. Unless prescribed in AF policy, standbys will be limited to temporary abnormal situations such as equipment failures, as determined by the Fire Chief and Installation Commander IAW TO 00-25-172.

6.4. Risk Management.

6.4.1. The Fire Chief will establish management plans addressing reduced operational capability during periods of time when the department will operate below OLS as determined using the guide described in **Attachment 4**. The plan must include control measures implemented by the Fire Chief that describe both the probability and consequence of the potential risk. These components include predicting the consequence of the identified risk and the probability of the event occurring. Control measures can include varying the available resources by time of day and day of the week based on the predicted probability while considering the consequence during both periods of risk. These plans are developed in advance when possible and consider the following factors:

6.4.1.1. An assumption that only one major FES event will occur at a time. All available FES resources may be employed to manage a single large FES event.

6.4.1.2. Historic emergency response data proves early intervention by occupants, operators or firefighters occurs at almost every FES event, preventing major events that require extensive resources.

6.4.2. Fire Chiefs are empowered to implement management actions necessary to continuously maintain the CLS for each FDZ. The Fire Chief develops ORM plans in advance for review by the Fire Marshal and approval by the installation commander. When shortages are not known in advance, previously developed management plans and response procedure will be executed by the Fire Chief as required.

6.5. Level of Service Capability Reporting.

6.5.1. CLS capability must be maintained at all times. Whenever CLS capability cannot be continuously provided resources shall be allocated to provide increased capability. Deviating below CLS requires the Fire Chief prepare an ORM IAW paragraph **2.10.**

6.5.2. To ensure commanders are aware of reduced capability, fire chiefs will make the following notifications:

6.5.2.1. When the AMO or available agent is or will be reduced below 75 percent, the Fire Chief notifies the Fire Marshal.

6.5.2.2. When the AMO or available agent is reduced below 50 percent, the Fire Marshal or Fire Chief make appropriate notifications to inform the Installation Commander and MAJCOM FES Staff.

6.5.2.3. When the CLS is not or will not be available for any period of time within a FDZ, the Fire Marshal or Fire Chief makes appropriate notifications to inform the Installation Commander and MAJCOM FES Staff. Seven firefighters and the required agent for the assigned vehicle set is the CLS. See **Attachment 4**.

6.6. Minimum Manning Standards. Except to provide the CLS for each FDZ, a minimum number of firefighters required to be available is not specified by this instruction. Minimum manning standards that prescribe a number of firefighters that prevent varying the LOS based on risk factors are prohibited. Fire Chiefs have wide latitude to allocate resources according to local risk factors. Such standards restrict the fire chief's ability to allocate resources according to risk factors; a fundamental tenet of FES risk management.

Chapter 7

PRESCRIBED AND ADOPTED FORMS

7.1. Forms Prescribed.

AF Form 218, **Facility Fire Prevention and Protection Record**

AF Form 538, **Personal Clothing and Equipment Record**

AF Form 1027, **Water Flow Test Record**

AF Form 1028, **Facility Pre-Fire Plan**

AF Form 1071, **Inspection Maintenance Record**

AF Form 1078, **Fire Truck and Equipment Test and Inspection Record**

AF Form 1085, **Fire Protection Training Report**

AF Form 1487, **Fire Prevention Visit Report**

AF Form 1800, **Operator's Inspection Guide and Trouble Report.**

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DCS/Logistics, Installations and Mission Support

Attachment 1

GLOSSARY OF REFERENCES AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

References

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NFPA TIG 403, *Aircraft Rescue and Fire Fighting Services at Airports, Current Edition*

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NFPA TIG 1582, *Standard on Comprehensive Occupational Medical Program for Fire Departments, Current Edition*

NFPA TIG 1710, *Standard for the Organization and Deployment of Fire Suppression Operations, Emergency Medical Operations, and Special Operations to the Public by Career Fire Departments, Current Edition*

FES CONOPS, *Concepts of Operations for Fire Prevention and Consequence Management, 15 Jun 2007*

NFPA 472, *Standard for Competence of Responders to Hazardous Materials/Weapons of Mass Destruction Incidents, Current Edition*

NFPA 1001, *Standard for Firefighter Professional Qualifications, Current Edition*

NFPA 1002, *Standard on Fire Apparatus Driver/Operator Professional Qualifications, Current Edition*

NFPA 1006, *Standard for Rescue Technician Professional Qualifications, Current Edition*

NFPA 1061, *Standard for Professional Qualifications for Public Safety Telecommunicator, Current Edition*

NFPA 1201, *Standard for Providing Emergency Services to the Public, Current Edition*

NFPA 1403, *Standard on Live Fire Training Evolutions, Current Edition*

NFPA 1404, *Standard for Fire Service Respiratory Protection Training, Current Edition*

NFPA 1410, *Standard on Training for Initial Emergency Scene Operations, Current Edition*

NFPA 1521, *Standard for Fire Department Safety Officer, Current Edition*

NFPA 1561, *Standard on Emergency Services Incident Management System, Current Edition*

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NFPA 1911, *Standard for the Inspection, Maintenance, Testing, and Retirement of In-Service Automotive Fire Apparatus, Current Edition*

NFPA 1971, *Standard on Protective Ensembles for Structural Fire Fighting and Proximity Fire Fighting, Current Edition*

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Abbreviations and Acronyms

ACES-FD—Automated Civil Engineer System-Fire Department

AEF—Air Expeditionary Forces

AF—Air Force

AFCESA—Air Force Civil Engineer Support Agency

AFCESA/CEXF—Office of the Chief, Air Force FES

AFI—Air Force Instruction

AFIMS—Air Force Incident Management System

AFMS—Air Force Manpower Standard

AFOSH—Air Force Occupational Safety and Health

AFRIMS—Air Force Restoration Information System

AFPD—Air Force Policy Directive

AFRC—Air Force Reserve Command

AFRL—Air Force Research Laboratory

AFSC—Air Force Specialty Code

AFTO—Air Force Technical Order

AHJ—Authority Having Jurisdiction

ALS—Aircrew Life Support

AMO—Adjusted Manpower for Operations

ANG—Air National Guard

AOSWG—Air Operations and Services Working Group

ARFF—Aircraft Rescue and Fire fighting

ART—Aggregate Response Time

AS—Allowance Standard

BAS—Basic Allowance for Subsistence

BCE—Base Civil Engineer (Fire Marshal)

BEEF—Basic Engineer Emergency Force

CBRNE—Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and High Yield Explosives

CE—Civil Engineer

CECP—Civil Engineer Career Program

CEFP—Civil Engineer Fire Panel

CEPC—Civil Engineer Policy Council

CEO—Civil Engineer Operations

CEP—Civil Engineer Programs

CES—Civil Engineer Squadron

CFM—Career Field Manager

CFR—Code of Federal Regulations

CFRP—Crash Fire Rescue Panel (NATO)

CLS—Critical Level of Service

CoP—Community of Practice

CPR—Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation

DOD—Department of Defense

DoDI—Department of Defense Instruction

DRU—Direct Reporting Unit

DSCA—Defense Support to Civil Authorities

ECC—Emergency Communications Center

EM—Emergency Management

EMS—Emergency Medical Services

EMT-B—Emergency Medical Technician - Basic

ETL—Engineering Technical Letters

ETRC—Engineer and Training Review Council

FAD—Force Activity Designator

FDZ—Fire Demand Zone

FES—Fire Emergency Services

FESAP—Fire Emergency Services Assessment Program

FESCP—Fire Emergency Services Certification Program

F&ESWG—Fire and Emergency Services Working Group

FFVMP—Fire fighting Vehicle Modernization Plan

FOA—Field Operating Agency

FRD—Fire Response District

FSD—Fire Safety Deficiencies

GS-0081—Fire Protection and Prevention Series

HazMat—Hazardous Materials

HSPD-5—Homeland Security Presidential Directive 5

IAW—In Accordance With

IC—Incident Commander

ICS—Incident Command System

IDLH—Immediately Dangerous to Life and Health

IFSAC—International Fire Service Accreditation Congress

IG—Inspector General

IMS—Incident Management System

ISO—Incident Safety Officer

LOS—Levels of Service

MAJCOM—Major Command (includes representative of the ANG)

MAJCOM/A7C—Major Command Civil Engineer

MAJCOM CC—Major Command Commander

MOA—Memorandum of Agreement

NATO—North Atlantic Treaty Organization

NFIRS—National Fire Incident Reporting System

NFPA—National Fire Protection Association

NIMS—National Incident Management System

NWCG—National Wildfire Coordinating Group

OLS—Optimum Level of Service

OPR—Office of Primary Responsibility

ORM—Operational Risk Management

OSHA—Occupational Safety and Health Administration

PCS—Permanent Change of Station

PMF—Position Manpower Factor

PPE—Personal Protective Equipment

ProBoard—National Professional Qualifications Standards Board

RDS—Records Disposition Schedule

RIT—Rapid Intervention Team

RLS—Reduced Level of Service

SCBA—Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus

SECAF—Secretary of the Air Force

SFO—Senior Fire Official

SORC—Standard of Response Coverage

SJA—Staff Judge Advocate

STANAGs—Standardization Agreements

Std—Standard

TIG—Technical Implementation Guide

TM—Technical Manager

TO—Technical Order

USAF—United States Air Force

USAF/A7C—The Civil Engineer

USAF/A7CX—Readiness Plans Division

VTAC—Vehicle Transportation Acquisition Council

WFPM—Wildland Fire Management Program

WMD—Weapons of Mass Destruction

WR-ALC—Warner Robins Air Logistics Center

Terms

Adjusted Manpower for Operations (AMO)—is the total number of operations personnel needed to accomplish all fire ground tasks without multi-tasking. AMO is determined by dividing the total authorizations for operations by the manpower availability factor 2.64. The result is the number of personnel expected for duty when all authorized personnel are available. The AMO is based on typical structural and aircraft firefighting tasks.

Aggregate Response Times (ART)—Total of dispatch time, turnout time, and travel time. The time elapsed from the receipt of the emergency alarm to when the units arrive on scene.

Aircraft Rescue and Fire Fighting (ARFF) Vehicle—Vehicles designed to deliver and dispense fire fighting agents on fires involving aircraft or liquid fuels

Air Force Fire Emergency Services Community of Practice (AF FES CoP)—The official web site for AF FES.

Automated Civil Engineer System – Fire Department (ACES-FD)—A comprehensive and automated dispatch system, and data collection and retrieval system mandatory for use in all AF FES flights excluding expeditionary flights.

Critical Level of Service (CLS)—The level of capability when resources available provide at least one appropriate vehicle and crew to each FDZ within the response time standard. Although acceptable, CLS is the absolute minimum level of service and should only be allowed for short durations. At this level firefighting forces can provide rescue and quick fire attack operations for a short duration. Firefighting crews may provide limited search and rescue, and property conservation during this period; however, these operational capabilities cannot be sustained without additional resources.

DoD Component—USAF, USA, USN, USMC, and the Defense Logistics Agency

DoD Fire Emergency Services Certification System (FESCS)—A nationally accredited system that validates training received by DoD emergency responders and issues certifications.

Fire Demand Zone (FDZ)—A specific area within a fire district that demands similar resources, tactics and strategy to manage FES events.

Fire District—The geographical area that a fire station serves.

Fire Vehicles—Emergency response vehicles designed to pump or carry fire extinguishing agents to the scene of a fire, transport specialized equipment required for FES operations, or provide command and control capability. Fire vehicles include command, pumper, rescue, HazMat, aerial, or ARFF vehicles.

National Fire Protection Association (NFPA)—A national organization, recognized as the authority for all matters involving fire emergencies that publishes national consensus standards and the National Fire Codes.

National Fire Incident Reporting System (NFIRS)—A national database of emergency response data, owned by the Department of Homeland Security's Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and managed by the United States Fire Administration. NFIRS is the mandatory central depository used by all DoD FES response organizations. ACES-FD sends response data to the Naval Safety Center for population of the NFIRS database.

Optimum Level of Service (OLS)—The level of service available when 90 to 100 percent of AMO required resources (vehicles set to provide required agent, required discharge capacity; and required manpower for fireground capability) are available. At the OLS, a maximum level of service can be continuously provided, when determined appropriate by the Fire Chief. During OLS, firefighting forces are capable of providing all services continuously throughout an event with reasonable expectation of successful offensive fire attack operations, search and rescue, and property conservation.

Reduced Level of Service (RLS)—The level of FES capability that exceeds the critical but is less than the optimum level of service. During this level adequate firefighting capability can be provided by utilizing cross staffing, selective response and sound fireground tactics. At the RLS, firefighting forces should be successful in offensive fire attack operations, search and rescue, and property conservation; however, operations may not be sustainable throughout an event without additional resources.

Senior Fire Official (SFO)—The senior official at the scene of an emergency.

Attachment 2

FES RESPONSE REPORTING

A2.1. Initial Notification:

A2.1.1. Within 6 hours of the beginning of a significant FES emergency event, provide notification to AFCESA/CEXF and Command FES office by phone (after duty hours) or email (during duty hours). Significant FES emergency events result in:

A2.1.1.1. A loss of $50,000 or more to military family housing (combined Air Force and non-Air Force loss). NOTE: Report responses to privatized or leased housing incidents as mutual assistance responses when US Air Force organizations provide initial response services.

A2.1.1.2. A loss of $100,000 or more (combined Air Force and non-Air Force loss).

A2.1.1.3. Loss of life or lost time injury due to a fire related event.

A2.1.1.4. Injury to FES personnel occurred during the emergency operation.

A2.1.1.5. Adverse public reaction.

A2.1.1.6. Mutual aid responses that require extensive use of personnel or equipment to suppress major fires, assist in mass injury or casualty recovery, or have significant public impact potential.

A2.1.1.7. Any event that that generates OPREP 3.

A2.1.2. Initial notification methods:

A2.1.2.1. During normal duty hours (0700-1600 Central Standard Time), the MAJCOM, FOA, or base FES office will up-channel information by email (designate as high importance) to **afcesa.cexf@tyndall.af.mil**. Attach the report generated by the Fire Emergency Response Notification System (FERNS) (available at the AF FES CoP). When email is not immediately available, summarize the FERNS report by phone to a AFCESA/CEXF staff member at DSN 523-6151/6112/6159/6214/6221 or commercial (850) 283-6151/6112/6159/6214/6221, using priority precedence.

A2.1.2.2. After normal duty hours (1600-0700 Central Standard Time), the MAJCOM, FOA, or base FES office sends an email as indicated in A3.1.2.1, then summarizes the FERNS report to a AFCESA/CEXF staff member using the division cell phone at (850) 691-7637.

A2.1.2.2.1. If unable to make contact via cell phone, contact the 325th Fighter Wing Command Post, Tyndall AFB FL, DSN 523-2155/2023 or commercial (850) 283-2155/2023, and request contact with the AFCESA FES representative.

A2.1.3. AFCESA/CEXF notifies USAF/A7CX, DSN 664-3942 or 664-3849 of significant FES events when appropriate.

A2.2. Interim Updates. The Fire Chief, ensures that a AFCESA/CEXF staff member is notified of significant events in progress for more than six hours, or when such events have not concluded within 12 hours.

A2.3. Final Notification by Email. Within 12 hours following a significant FES event, the Fire Chief through the Fire Marshal, will coordinate an email and forward to the Command FES office and **AFC-ESA.CEXF@tyndall.af.mil**. Attach the complete FERNS report to this email.

A2.4. Final Report. The Fire Chief, will complete a report within five business days for all responses through ACES-FD to the National Fire Incident Reporting System (NFIRS).

A2.5. Saves Report. The Fire Chief will evaluate each emergency operation to determine if a save resulted. A save is when the direct action of firefighters saved a life, prevented further injury or made a rescue, saved property from fire or prevented/avoided a direct loss to the AF. More specific instructions and the Saves Report are available at the AF FES CoP. Complete the Saves Report and forward to the Command FES office who in-turn will forward to **AFCESA.CEXF@tyndall.af.mil** no later that 72 hours after the event.

Table A2.1. QUICK REFERENCE CHART:

WHAT/WITHIN	REPORT TO	MEANS	CONTACT INFO
Initial notification within 6 Hours	AFCESA/CEXF Command FES Staff	Phone	(850) 691-7637
Interim update every 6 Hours during emergency operations	AFCESA/CEXF Command FES Staff	Phone	(850) 691-7637
Final notification within 12 Hours after the FES operations conclude	AFCESA/CEXF Command FES Staff	Email with FERNS report attached	Fire Marshal, Command FES Office, **AFCESA.CEXF@tyndall.af.mil**
Final Report within 5 Business days	National Fire Incident Reporting System	ACES-FD	N/A

Attachment 3

RESPONSE TIME AND LEVELS OF SERVICES FOR FES OPERATIONS[1]

PROGRAM ELEMENT	O =OLS[2] R =RLS[3] C =CLS[4]	ART (minutes)[5]	RATE (%)[6]	COMPANIES[7]	STAFF
Structural Fire					
First Arriving Company	C	7	90	1	4
Initial Full Alarm Assignment	O	12	90	3	13
Other Fire Response/Investigative Response					
First Arriving Company	C	7	90	1	4
HazMat/CBRNE					
First Arriving Company (Defensive Operations)	C	7	90	1	4
Full Alarm Assignment (Offensive Operations)	O	22	90	3	15
Emergency Medical					
[8]First Arriving Company (basic life support (BLS) with automatic external defibrillator (AED)) (no EMT)	O	7	90	1	2
Transport Unit (BLS with AED)	N/A	10	90	1	2
Advanced Life Support (ALS) Capability	N/A	12	90	1	2
ARFF					
Unannounced First Arriving Company	C	5	90	1	3
[9]Announced First Arriving Company	C	1	90	1	3
Additional Units – should arrive at 30-second intervals		-	-	-	-
Technical Rescue					
First Arriving Company	C	7	90	1	4
Full Alarm Assignment	O	22	90	3	13
Wildfire					
As required to meet Installation Wildland Fire Management Plan		-	-	-	-
Other Response					
[10]As required to meet NFPA standard, other consensus standard or installation standard of cover		-	-	-	-

[1] This table may deviate from NFPA standards based on historical risk profile of DoD installations.

[2]OLS is the Optimum Level of Service (see paragraph **2.7.**)

[3]RLS is the Reduced Level of Service (see paragraph **2.7.**)

[4]CLS is the Critical Level of Service (see paragraph **2.7.**)

[5] Aggregate response time (ART) consists of dispatch time, turnout time and travel time.

[6] Percent of responses completed within the ART.

[7] Indicates the minimum number of companies and personnel required to safely and effectively perform initial operations for the respective program element. These resources may not provide sustainment capability and or sufficient resources for major incidents. A company consists of firefighters and vehicles that arrive together and are under the same leadership.

[8] EMS support is provided if resources are available

[9]Assumes pre-positioned units for an announced emergency; ARFF apparatus will be capable of responding to any incident on the runways within 1 minute.

[10] Non-core missions that reduce capability below the CLS must be supported by an ORM plan approved by the installation commander

Attachment 4

DETERMINING RISK PERIODS

A4.1. Method to determine the higher risk response periods:

A4.1.1. Step 1: Using response data from NFIRS, determine highest number of responses in an hour: 5171 in the example below.

A4.1.2. Step 2: Determine 50 percent of Step 1: 2586 in the example below.

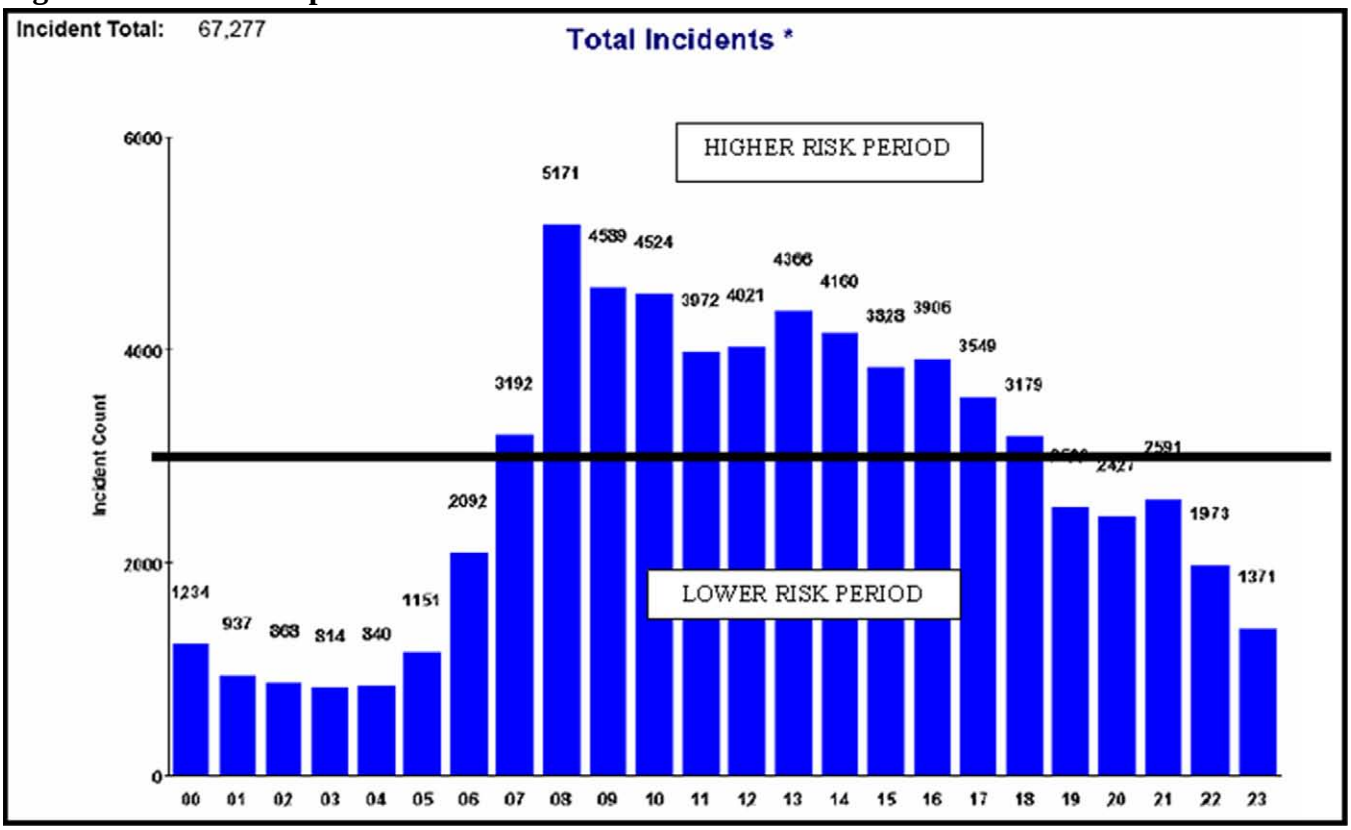
A4.1.3. Hours with 2586 responses or more are in the higher risk period.

A4.1.4. Hours with less than 2586 responses are in the lower risk period.

A4.2. Black line indicates break point in this example.

A4.2.1. In this example, the period from 0700 – 1800 is the higher risk period and accounts for over 67 percent of the total emergency responses. Note that this chart represents the average responses for a year, which includes holiday periods. Considered separately, holiday periods are very low risk.

Figure A4.1. Risk Response Period.



A4.3. FES Capability Charts. The following chart illustrates the variation in capability according to the number of firefighters available to respond to an incident within a Fire Demand Zone (FDZ). The Incident Commander (IC) determines the required vehicles and manpower based on the type and magnitude of the incident. Further, the IC determines the type of resources needed, when and where they are deployed, and

personnel required to accomplish fire ground tasks. The following list of positions and capabilities shall be considered at each FES event:

A4.3.1. **Incident Commander**

A4.3.2. **Rapid Intervention Team (RIT)**

A4.3.3. **Scene Safety Officer**

A4.3.4. **Accountability Officer**

A4.3.5. **Vehicle Operators**

A4.3.6. **Attack Lines**

A4.3.7. **Back Up Handlines**

A4.3.8. **Truck Company (Rescue/Ventilation/etc).**

Figure A4.2. FES Capabilities.

PERSONNEL LEVELS OF SERVICE															
STRUCTURAL	**AMO**	**OLS**	**RLS**					**CLS**							
Fire Fighters in FDZ	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7							
ARFF SET 1-3	**AMO**	**OLS**	**RLS**						**CLS**						
Fire Fighters in FDZ	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7						
ARFF SET 4	**AM0**	**OLS**		**RLS**								**CLS**			
Fire Fighters in FDZ	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7			
ARFF SET 5	**AM0**	**OLS**		**RLS**									**CLS**		
Fire Fighters in FDZ	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7		
ARFF SET 6	**AM0**	**OLS**		**RLS**											**CLS**
Fire Fighters in FDZ	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8		7

VEHICLE LEVELS OF SERVICE			
ARFF Agent	**OLS**	**RLS**	**CLS**
ARFF Agent Available	Q3 to 90%	89% to 50% Q3	49% to 0% Q3
Structural GPM	**OLS**	**RLS**	**CLS**
Agent Available	Q3 to 90%	89% to 50% Q3	49% to 0% Q3

NOTES:

1. The adjusted manpower for operations (AMO) is based on personnel assigned to operations on a 72 hour work week. The position manpower factor (PMF) 2.634 is multiplied against the number of firefighters required to perform fire ground operations based on structural firefighting, aircraft category and the vehicle set. It further factors the .634 as unavailable personnel due to Kelly-days and other absences.
   Example: AMO 20 x 2.634 = 53 FF

2. Management/Administration = 11 FF
   Total Authorization = 64 FF
3. At the optimum level of service (OLS) 90% to 100% of the AMO and agent required for Q1+Q2+Q3 (NFPA 403) is available. At this level, sufficient capability exists to accomplish all tasks required to manage typical FES incidents.
4. At the reduced level of service (RLS), essential tasks can be accomplished but multi-tasking will be required and sustaining operation will become increasingly difficult as manpower decreases and/or the incident escalates
5. The critical level of service (CLS) is the minimum capability that must be maintained at all times. At this level of capability, firefighters can accomplish quick attack (two hose lines) but cannot sustain operations beyond the initial agent capacity of fire vehicles. This level of service is reserved for only short-durations necessitated by unanticipated personnel absences and equipment failure and/or very low risk periods such as holidays. CLS is further defined as the first arriving company at remote and outlying areas where additional resources may not arrive within 12 minutes.

Attachment 5

SAMPLE FORMAT FOR AGREEMENT FOR MUTUAL AID IN FIRE PROTECTION AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS INCIDENT RESPONSE (US)

This agreement, entered into this XX day of XXX 20XX, between the Secretary of the (insert name of DoD Component) acting pursuant to the authority of 42 U.S.C. 1856a and (insert name of fire organization) is securing to each the benefits of mutual aid in fire prevention and hazardous materials incident response, in the protection of life and property from fire, hazardous materials incident and in fire fighting. It is agreed that:

a. On request to a representative of the (insert name of installation) fire department by a representative of the (insert name of fire organization), fire fighting equipment and personnel of the (insert name of installation) fire department will be dispatched to any point within the area for which the (insert name of fire organization) normally provides fire protection or hazardous materials incident response as designated by the representatives of the (insert name of fire organization).

b. On request to a representative of the (insert name of fire organization) by a representative of the (insert name of installation) fire department, fire fighting equipment or hazardous materials incident response and personnel of the (insert name of fire organization) will be dispatched to any point within the fire fighting or hazardous materials incident response jurisdiction of the (insert name of installation) fire department as designated by the representative of the (insert name of installation) fire department.

c. Any dispatch of equipment and personnel pursuant to this agreement is subject to the following conditions:

(1) Any request for aid hereunder shall include a statement of the amount and type of equipment and personnel requested and shall specify the location to which the equipment and personnel are to be dispatched, but the amount and type of equipment and the number of personnel to be furnished shall be determined by a representative of the responding organization.

(2) The responding organization shall report to the officer in charge of the requesting organization at the location to which the equipment is dispatched, and shall be subject to the orders of that official.

(3) A responding organization shall be released by the requesting organization when the services of the responding organization are no longer required or when the responding organization is needed within the area for which it normally provides fire protection.

(4) In the event of a crash of an aircraft owned or operated by the United States or military aircraft of any foreign nation within the area for which the (insert name of fire organization) normally provides fire protection, the chief of the (insert name of installation) fire department or his or her representative may assume full command on arrival at the scene of the crash.

(5) here local agencies do not assign an incident safety officer, an Air Force representative will be assigned to act as the incident safety officer for (insert name of installation) to observe Air Force operations.

d. (Insert name of fire service) may claim reimbursement for the direct expenses and losses that are additional fire fighting or hazardous materials incident costs above the normal operating costs incurred while fighting a fire or hazardous materials incident response under this agreement as provided in 44 CFR Part 151, *Reimbursement for Costs of Fire Fighting on Federal Property.*

e. Both parties agree to implement the National Incident Management System during all emergency responses on and off installations in accordance with NFPA 1561.

f. Each party waives all claims against every other party for compensation for any loss, damage, personal injury, or death occurring as a consequence of the performance of this agreement. This provision does not waive any right of reimbursement pursuant to paragraph d above.

g. All equipment used by (insert name of fire organization) in carrying out this agreement will, at the time of action hereunder, be owned by it; and all personnel acting for (insert name of fire organization) under this agreement will, at the time of such action, be an employee or volunteer member of (insert name of fire organization).

For (insert name of fire organization);	For the Secretary of the (insert name of DoD Component)
_____	_____
(TITLE)	(COMMANDER)

Attachment 6

SAMPLE FORMAT FOR AGREEMENT FOR MUTUAL AID IN FIRE PROTECTION (FOREIGN)

NOTE: In some overseas locations, the requirements listed in this mutual aid agreement may need to be incorporated in a Memorandum of Understanding in lieu of using this format.

This agreement, entered into this XX day of XXX 20XX, between the Secretary of the (insert name of DoD component) acting pursuant to the authority of 42 U.S.C. 1856a and (insert name of fire organization) is for securing to each the benefits of mutual aid in fire prevention, in the protection of life and property from fire, and in fire fighting. It is agreed that:

a. On request to a representative of the (insert name of installation) fire department by a representative of the (insert name of fire organization), fire fighting equipment and personnel of the (insert name of installation) fire department will be dispatched to any point within the area for which the (insert name of fire organization) normally provides fire protection as designated by the representative of the (insert name of fire organization).

b. On request to a representative of the (insert name of fire organization) by a representative of the (insert name of installation) fire department, fire fighting equipment and personnel of the (insert name of fire organization) will be dispatched to any point within the fire fighting jurisdiction of the (insert name of installation) fire department as designated by the representative of the (insert name of installation) fire department.

c. Any dispatch of equipment and personnel pursuant to this agreement is subject to the following conditions:

(1) Any request for aid hereunder shall include a statement of the amount and type of equipment and personnel requested, and shall specify the location to which the equipment and personnel are to be dispatched, but the amount and type of equipment and number of personnel to be furnished shall be determined by a representative of the responding organization.

(2) The responding organization shall report to the officer in charge of the requesting organization at the location to which the equipment is dispatched and shall be subject to the orders of that official.

(3) A responding organization shall be released by the requesting organization when the services of the responding organization are no longer required, or when the responding organization is needed within the area for which it normally provides fire protection.

(4) In the event of a crash of an aircraft owned or operated by the United States or military aircraft of any foreign nation within the area for which the (insert name of fire organization) normally provides fire protection, the chief of the (insert name of installation) fire department or his or her representative may assume full command on arrival at the scene of the crash.

d. Each party waives all claims against every other party for compensation for any loss, damage, personal injury, or death occurring as a consequence of the performance of this agreement.

e. No party shall be reimbursed by any other party for any costs incurred pursuant to this agreement.

f. All equipment used by (insert name of fire organization) in carrying out this agreement will, at the time of action hereunder, be owned by it; and all personnel acting for (insert name of fire organization) under this agreement will, at the time of such action, be an employee or volunteer member of (insert name of fire organization).

For (insert name of fire organization);	For the Secretary of the (insert name of DoD Component)
_____	_____
(TITLE)	(COMMANDER)

Attachment 7

SAMPLE FORMAT FOR RELEASE OF CLAIMS AND INDEMNIFICATION CLAUSE FOR CIVIL AIRPORT JOINT-USE AGREEMENTS

(Insert Name of Airport Operator) agrees to release, acquit, and forever discharge the United States, its officers, agents, and employees, for all liability arising out of or connected with the use of United States equipment or personnel for fire control, crash, and rescue activities at or in the vicinity of (insert name of airport), and (insert name of airport operator) further agrees to indemnify, defend, and hold harmless the United States, its officers, agents, and employees against any and all claims, of whatever description, arising out of or connected with such use of United States equipment or personnel. The agreements contained in the preceding sentence do not extend to claims arising out of or connected with services rendered solely for the protection of United States property or personnel, or to claims for damages caused solely by the negligence or willful misconduct of its officers, agents, or employees of the United States, without contributory fault on the part of any person, firm, or corporation; provided, however, that insofar as this paragraph may be inconsistent with the waiver or claims provisions contained in any reciprocal agreement for mutual aid in furnishing fire protection heretofore or hereafter entered into by the lesser with any agency of the United States pursuant to Public Law 84-46 (42 U.S.C. 1856, et seq.), the rights and obligations of the parties shall be governed by said waiver of claims provision and not by this paragraph.

Attachment 8

FIREFIGHTER PROFESSIONAL GEAR

Item	Quantity
Military Firefighters, NFPA 1975 Compliant BDUs/ABUs	4
Gloves, Firefighter, Aluminized	1
SCBA Mask	1
SCBA Mask Bag	1
Boots, Firefighter Structural	1
Boots, Firefighter ARFF	1
Helmet, Firefighter Modified Structural (ARFF)	1
Suspenders, Trousers	1
PPE Coat and Liner, Firefighter	1
PPE Trouser and Liner, Firefighter	1
Gloves, Structural	1
Gloves, Nomex	1
Hood, Heat Protective Flash Nomex	1
Bag Kit Flyers A-3	1